

LIV

spreads on the surface of the ground, and, when in perfection, is of an ash colour; but, as it grows old, it alters, and becomes of a dark colour.

LIVERY. *n. f.* [from *livrer*, French.]

1. The act of giving or taking possession.
You do wrongfully seize Hereford's right,
Call in his letters patents that he hath
By his attorneys general to sue
His livery, and deny his offered homage.

2. Release from wardship.
Had the two houses first sued out their livery, and once effectually redeemed themselves from the wardship of the tumults, I should then suspect my own judgment.
3. The state of being kept at a certain rate.

What livery is, we by common use in England know well enough, namely, that it is an allowance of horse meat; as they commonly use the word stabling, as to keep horses at livery; the which word, I guess, is derived of *livring* or *dehousing* forth their nightly food; so in great houses, the livery is said to be served up for all night, that is, their evening allowance for drink; and *livery* is also called the upper weed which a serving man wears; so called, I suppose, for that it was delivered and taken from him at pleasure: so it is apparent, that, by the word *livery*, is there meant horse meat, like as by the cognate is understood man's meat. Some say it is derived of coin, for that they used in their coinages not only to take meat but money; but I rather think it is derived of the Irish, the which is a common use amongst landlords of the Irish to have a common spending upon their tenants, who being commonly but tenants at will, they used to take of them what victuals they list; for of victuals they were wont to make a small reckoning.

4. The cloaths given to servants.
My mind for weeds your virtue's livery wears.
Perhaps they are by so much the more loth to forsake this argument, for that it hath, though nothing else, yet the name of scripture, to give it some kind of countenance more than the pretext of livery coats affordeth.

I think, it is our way,
If we will keep in favour with the king,
To be her men, and wear her livery.

Yet do our hearts wear Timon's livery,
That see I by our faces.
Ev'ry lady cloth'd in white,
And crown'd with oak and laurel ev'ry knight,
Are servants to the leaf, by livers known
Of innocence.

On others int'rest her gay livery flings,
Int'rest that waves on party-colour'd wings;
Turn'd to the sun she casts a thousand dyes,
And as she turns the colours fall or rise.
If your dinner miscarries, you were teased by the footmen coming into the kitchen; and to prove it true, throw a ladleful of broth on one or two of their livers.

5. A particular dress; a garb worn as a token or consequence of any thing.

Of fair Urania, fairer than a green,
Proudly bedeck'd in April's livery.
Mistake me not for my complexion
The shadow'd livery of the burning sun,
To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred.
At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
Infect, or worm: those wad'd their limber fans,
For wings, and smallest lineaments exact,
In all the livers deck'd of summer's pride,
With spots of gold and purple, azure, green.
Now came full evening on, and twilight grey
Had in her sober livery all things clad.

1. One who wears a livery; a servant of an inferior kind.
The witnesses made oath, that they had heard some of the liverymen frequently railing at their mistresses.
2. [In London.] A freeman of some standing in a company.

So short is life, that every peasant strives,
In a farm house, or field, to have three lives.
LIVID. *adj.* [*lividus*, Latin; *livide*, French.] Discoloured,
as with a blow; black and blue.

It was a pestilent fever, not seated in the veins or humours, for that there followed no carbuncles, no purple or livid spots, the mafs of the blood not being tainted.

Upon my livid lips bestow a kiss!
O envy not the dead, they feel not bliss!
They beat their breasts with many a bruising blow,
Till they turn'd livid, and corrupt the snow.

LIVIDITY. *n. f.* [*lividitas*, French; from *livid*.] Discolouration, as by a blow.
The signs of a tendency to such a state, are darkness or lividity of the countenance.

1. Support; maintenance; fortune on which one lives.

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The Arcadians fought as in unknown place, having no succour but in their hands; the Helots, as in their own place, fighting for their livers, wives, and children.
All they did call in of their abundance; but the of her want did call in all that she had, even all her living.

2. Power of continuing life.
There is no living without trusting some body or other, in some cases.
2. Livelihood.
For ourselves we may a living make.
Then may I fet the world on wheels, when the can spin for her living.

Isaac and his wife, now dig for your life,
Or shortly you'll dig for your living.
Actors must represent such things as they are capable to perform, and by which both they and the scribbler may get their living.

3. Benefice of a clergyman.
Some of our ministers having the livings of the country offered unto them, without pains, will, neither for any love of God, nor for all the good they may do, by winning souls to God, be drawn forth from their warm nests.

The parson of the parish preaching against adultery, Mrs. Bull told her husband, that they would join to have him turned out of his living for using personal reflections.

1. Impregnated with salts like a lixivium.
The symptoms of the excretion of the bile vitiated, were a yellowish colour of the skin, and a lixivial urine.

Helmont conjectured, that lixivial salts do not pre-exist in their alcalizate form.

1. Lixiviate. *adj.* [*lixivieux*, French; from *lixivium*.] Making a lixivium.
In these the salt and lixiviated serosity, with some portion of choler, is divided between the guts and the bladder.

Lixivate salts, to which pot ashes belong, by piercing the bodies of vegetables, dispose them to part readily with their tincture.

1. LIXIVIAL. *n. f.* [Lat.] Lye; water impregnated with salt of whatsoever kind; a liquor which has the power of extraction.

I made a lixivium of fair water and salt of wormwood, and having frozen it with snow and salt, I could not discern any thing more like to wormwood than to several other plants.

1. LIZARD. *n. f.* [*Lizard*, French; *lacerta*, Latin.] An animal resembling a serpent, with legs added to it.
There are several sorts of lizards; some in Arabia of a cubit long. In America they eat lizards; it is very probable likewise that they were eaten sometimes in Arabia and Judaea, since Moses ranks them among the unclean creatures.

Thou'rt like a foul mis-shapen stigmatick,
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided,
As venomous toads, or lizards dreadful stings.

1. LIZARDSTONE. *n. f.* [*Lizard* and *stone*.] A kind of stone.
L.L.D. *n. f.* [*legum doctor*.] A doctor of the canon and civil laws.

Lo. *interj.* [la, Saxon.] Look; see; behold. It is a word used to recall the attention generally to some object of fight; sometimes to something heard, but not properly, often to something to be understood.

1. Lo! within a ken our army lies.
Now must the world point at poor Catharine,
And say, lo! there is mad Petruchio's wife.

Lo! I have a weapon,
A better never did itself sustain
Upon a soldier's thigh.

1. Loach. *n. f.* [*loche*, French.]
The loach is a most dainty fish; he breeds and feeds in little and clear swift brooks or rills, and lives there upon the gravel, and in the sharpest streams: he grows not to be above a finger long, and no thicker than is suitable to that length: he is of the shape of an eel, and has a beard of wattels like a barbel: he has two fins at his sides, four at his belly, and one at his tail, dappled with many black or brown spots.

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his mouth, barbel-like, under his nose. This fish is usually full of eggs or spawn, and is by Gelfer, and other learned physicians, commended for great nourishment, and to be very grateful both to the palate and stomach of sick persons, and is to be fished for with a very small worm, at the bottom, for he very seldom or never rises above the gravel.

1. A burthen; a freight; lading.
Then on his back he laid the precious load,
And fought his wonted shelter.
2. Any thing that depresses.
How a man can have a quiet and cheerful mind under a great burden and load of guilt, I know not, unless he be very ignorant.
3. As much drink as one can bear.
There are those that can never sleep without their load, nor enjoy one easy thought, till they have laid all their cares to rest with a bottle.

To LOAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lade with load, or to freight.

1. To burden; to freight.
At last, laden with honour's spoils,
Returns the good Andronicus to Rome.

Your carriages were heavy laden; they are a burden to the beast.

2. To encumber; to embarrass.
He that makes no reflexions on what he reads, only loads his mind with a shapdow of tales, fit in winter nights for the entertainment of others.

To charge a gun.
A mariner having discharged his gun, and loading it suddenly again, the powder took fire.

4. To make heavy by something appended or annexed.
Thy dreadful vow, laden with death, still founds
In my tun'd ears.

LOAD. *n. f.* [more properly *lade*, as it was anciently written from *leasan*, Saxon, to lead.] The leading vein in a mine.

The tin lay couched at first in certain strakes amongst the rocks, like the veins in a man's body, from the depth whereof the main lead spreadeth out his branches, until they approach the open air.

1. LOADER. *n. f.* [from *load*.] He who loads.
LO'ADSMAN. *n. f.* [*lade* and *man*.] He who leads the way; a pilot.

LO'ADSTAR. *n. f.* [more properly as it is in *Maundeville*, *ladestor*, from *leasan*, to lead.] The polestar; the cynosure; the leading or guiding star.

1. LO'ADSTONE. *n. f.* [properly *ladestone* or *leading stone*. See LOADSTAR.] The magnet; the stone on which the mariners compass needle is touched to give it a direction north and south.

The use of the *loadstone* was kept as secret as any of the other mysteries of the art.

1. LOAF. *n. f.* [from *blac* or *lap*, Saxon.]
A mafs of bread as it is formed by the baker: a loaf is thicker than a cake.

Of a cut loaf to steal a thive, we know.
The bread and bread corn in the town sufficed not for six days: hereupon the soldiers entered into proportion; and to give example, the lord Clinton limited himself to a loaf a day.

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With equal force you may break a loaf of bread into more and less parts than a lump of lead of the same bigness.

2. LOAM. *n. f.* [lum, laam, Saxon; *limus*, Latin; from *limen*, a fen, *Junius*.] Fat, unctuous, tenacious, earth; marl.

The purest treasure

Is spotless reputation; that away,
Men are but gilded loam or painted clay.

1. LOATH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To loathe with loam, marl, or clay; to clay.
The joist ends, and girders which be in the walls, must be loamed all over, to preserve them from the corroding of the mortar.

LOATH. *adj.* [from *loam*.] Marly.
The mellow earth is the best, between the two extremes of clay and sand, especially if it be not loamy and binding.

1. LOATH. *v. a.* To create disgust; to cause abhorrence.
Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,
The grisly toadpool grown there might I see,
And loathing paddocks lording on the same.

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